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Oriental Flowering Trees

FEb 17 1920

From *John H. Hart*
Addressee *John Hart*

Garden Nursery

NARBERTH .. PENNSYLV.

N. D. C.

The Garden Nurseries

The Federal Horticultural Board of Washington, D.C. has the authority to forbid any and all importations of trees from foreign lands and has accordingly issued an order to that effect; this will make oriental trees very scarce and rare at once as none came over during the war and very few since. We believe that not more than two thousand Rose Flowering Japan Cherries are on sale in our country. You can easily imagine how long they will last, particularly when I can state that ten to twenty thousands were imported annually.

The Chinese trees do not appear to be quite as rare, but the stock will be absolutely exhausted before 1920 closes, of that there is no doubt, therefore those plant lovers who want any of these rare trees will do well to order at once while they yet can be had.

We have yet a few of all the varieties, but not more than ten to twenty of most of them.

Fortunately we are well stocked with some of the best varieties: Kofugen, pink; Hizakura, rose; James H. Vietch, red; Sekizan, red fading to old rose; Rosea, pink, early. Weeping Cherry, pink, is getting rare but we have yet a few hundred in assorted sizes.

The prices quoted herein are for nice average specimens. Personally selected trees will cost more.

Respectfully yours,

A. E. WOHLERT.

Nov. 15, 1919

CHINESE
FLOWERING
TREES

THE ONE ESSENTIAL
FOR
A COMPLETE GARDEN

FROM
THE GARDEN
NURSERIES

NARBERTH : PENNSYLVANIA



LADY TSEN MEI

The Tsen Mei variety of the Chinese flowering apple has a pretty little romance, from which the specimens in the "Garden" collection derive their name.

Lady Tsen Mei, who is now a leading stage and motion picture star in this country, was born in Canton, China, of parents of high rank.

On the day of Lady Tsen Mei's birth a flowering apple was planted in the family gardens. After the death of her mother Lady Tsen Mei, then a child, was brought by her father to America.

The story of the tree had been told her, and her grief at parting with it was so great that her father engaged a Chinese expert gardener to accompany them with the tree to California.

Subsequently it was again transplanted to Pittsburgh. It is through the desire of Lady Tsen Mei to have specimens preserved in America that I was able to make exclusive arrangements for the cuttings which I am now able to offer in the shape of sturdy, beautiful trees of the true Tsen Mei variety.

A. E. WOHLERT.

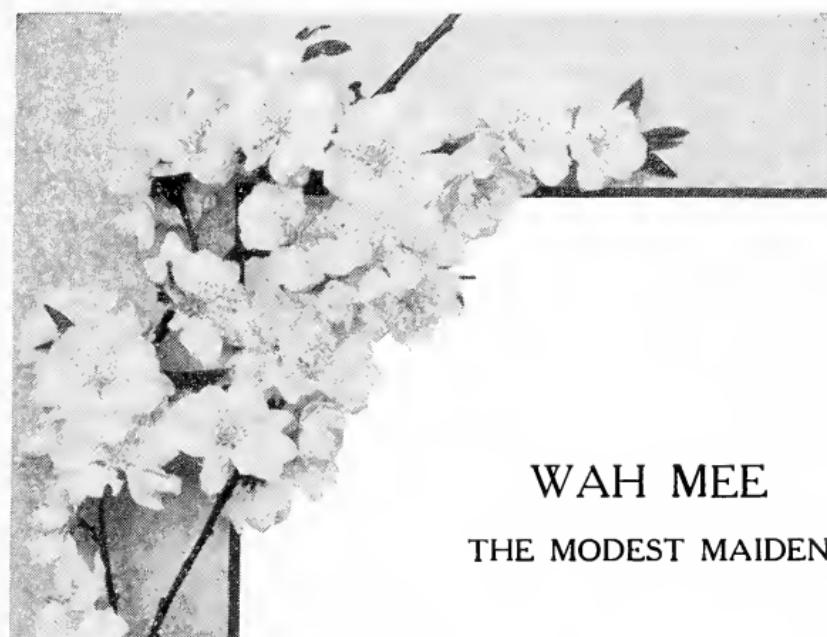
DOUBLE FLOWERING CHINESE CRAB APPLES

The Chinese Flowering Crab is not an entire stranger to our public but on account of the scarcity very little attention has been paid to this Queen of the Garden.

At considerable expense and effort we have been able to get up a very fair collection of Asiatic Trees, Trees from China, Japan and Persia. But I am inclined to think that the Chinese Crabs are the loveliest of them all.

(Extract from "Horticulture," 1918.)

These plants for the decoration of northern gardens are of first-rate importance, and from its early days much attention has been paid at the Arnold Arboretum to the collection and study of the different species, hybrids and varieties. The flowering of the Crab-apples is one of the important Arboretum events and, although the season is ten or twelve days late, some of the Asiatic species are already in bloom and during three or four weeks Apple blossoms can be seen here.



WAH MEE
THE MODEST MAIDEN

A wonderfully prolific small tree, in spring covered with a delightful mass of double flowers of a deep rose color. The habit of the tree is very branching, and the branches are ascending, somewhat perpendicular and covered with the charming flowers it lends itself particularly to use as cut bloom, with no disadvantage to the tree, as it seems to be benefited by pruning while in bloom. Ping Fah and Wah Mee are both producers of an abundance of cherry-like fruit, yellow, orange and red, that makes the famous Chinese apple jelly, so famed for its pleasing odor and flavor.



PING FAH

ABUNDANCE OF JOY

The flower when in bud is coral red, opening to a full-blown flower of a gorgeous soft pink. The flowers are very large and come in such abundance as to envelop all the branches with the bright pink brilliant blooms that are double and about the size of a 50c piece. Usual height about 8 ft., finally larger.

MING SHING—Stars of Heaven

For landscape effect this variety and the next are possibly the ultimate. *Ming Shing*, translated the Stars of Heaven (by Lady Tsen Mei), is the most striking in general effect; the tree or bush is of irregular growth, though of a very vigorous habit. Every branch is literally covered by the crimson or red flowers; not a leaf in sight when the crimson buds appear, they unfold as a red, a gorgeous velvety red, and when the sun shines through the branches almost a scarlet is suggested—a very unusual effect—very Oriental in its regal splendor.

As the tree grows older it becomes more irregular in its habit of growth, but very little is gained by pruning, save in the first few years. *Ming Shing* should be in every garden, and I am sure we *shall* be many years older before I can produce enough to meet the demand.

FUNG SHING—Smile of a Star

Fung Shing opens out at nearly the same shade of pink as *Ming Shing* displays when full blown; the two varieties are very similar in habit of growth and blooming. *Fung Shing* is red in bud, opening a delightful pink, and after a display of bloom prolonged over three weeks, the petals fall and cover the lawn with a blanket of silvery pink.



GUI-TOI
Tears of the Dragon



TSEN MEI—Spring Perfume

A wild and cultivated variety from China. The wild form is quite abundant over the Chinese steppe, filling the air with its delightful fragrance; the cultivated forms are somewhat improved in form, but have retained every breath of the delightful perfume of the original wild crab of China, and is not surpassed by any flower in cultivation. The flowers are white, in great umbels or clusters; individual flowers single, the snowy whiteness being very striking, and when the tree is in bloom a very charming sight. Once you have been within reach of *Tsen Mei's* charm the perfume exhaled will keep you spellbound for years and the memory thereof never leave you.

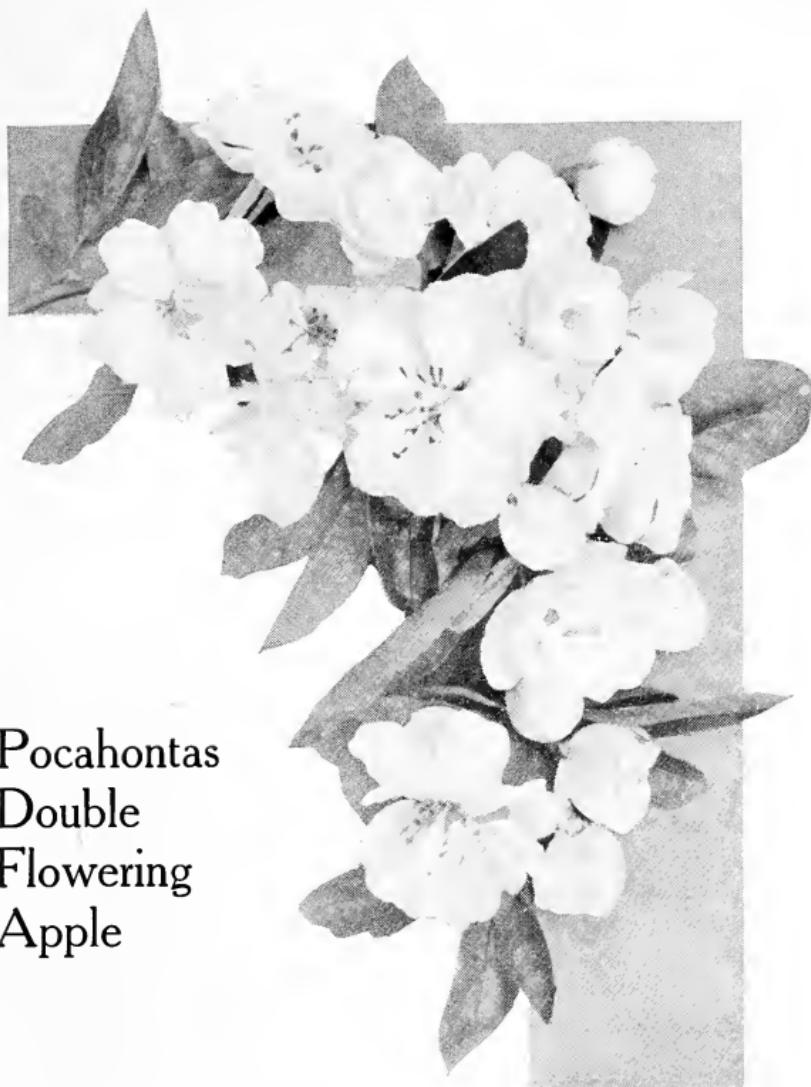
Some forms will show a slight flush of color over the otherwise virgin white of the petals; most plants produce white bloom. The fruit is as large as a small plum, highly colored and fragrant. (Makes splendid jelly.) Buds are pink or red.

GUI TOI—Dragon's Tears

This variety is, from point of grace, the most pleasing of all our varieties of Chinese flowering crab apples. The flowers are disposed on thin, red, wire-like stems that permits the semi-double, rose-colored flowers to droop most gracefully, and the gathered branches are, even in the hand of the unskilled decorator, the most effective subject our spring season affords for indoor embellishment. The Chinese Dragon is the embodiment of all the good spirits and forces in nature, and very properly have the Chinese named this wonderful flower for the Dragon's Tears.

The charm is not confined to the cut flowers from this charming tree; when this small tree is clothed in its rosy robe it is easily the most cherished subject in the garden.

A few old plants of this variety are found in and about Philadelphia; one very noted tree is on Corker Hill, in Merion, Pa. Usually this *Gui Toi* is noted as a charming bush about four feet to six feet high at the most, but on the Frank Thomson estate a plant has reached in fifty years the height of 14 to 16 ft.



Pocahontas Double Flowering Apple

DOUBLE FLOWERING APPLE—Pocahontas

Pyrus ioensis, Bechtel's variety

This is a *Native American* apple, a double form of our wild crab. The flowers are a most delightfully soft pink and very large. As the picture indicates, the buds are perfectly globular, the flowers very full and in size quite a little larger than a silver dollar. Our illustration shows a trifle less than half-life size. It is the latest to bloom in our collection, and the tree is in full leaf while in bloom, while the Chinese varieties display their gorgeous flowers on bare stems utterly void of foliage, and are for this reason more effective in the decorative scheme on the lawn. Many of our friends like this sort best, I think, for the reason that "Pocahontas" has no competition while in bloom—all the rest have passed several weeks earlier. Our native variety is also very fragrant, a delicate perfume of great charm, but not as distinguished as our *Tsen Mei*, which stands without a peer as the most fragrant flower of the spring garden.

As this is written while vegetation is still dormant the writer would say to all nurserymen and florists who expect to have trees to sell to lay in a stock of Bechtel's double flowering Crab, which is a double form of the wild Western Crab, *Pyrus ioensis*. If there be any large shrub, as this may be called, which will give a customer constant pleasure year after year, it is the Bechtel's Crab. It is sure to bloom every spring, its flowers coming in clusters, just as those of the apple do, and the flowers being double and pink in color, this *Pyrus* when in bloom appears to be overspread with a mass of small, double pink roses. In fact the

blooms are often mistaken for small roses, an error quite pardonable.

There is no other bush like it to which it might be compared. There are many small trees and bushes belonging to the rosaceous order, as this does, having flowers of like color and which are highly esteemed, but in the whole collection not one with the foliage and habit of this tree, and with such handsome double pink flowers.

When allowed to grow at will, starting in a good shape at first, Bechtel's double flowering Crab forms a well-shaped, large bush, hardly a small tree, and it maintains this habit through life. Considering its great merit it is not as often seen as it deserves.—*Florists' Exchange*, April 7, 1917.

CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB

Price list—Wah-Mee, Ping Fah, Ming Shing, Fung Shing, and double flowering apple "Pocahontas":

	Each
2 to 3 ft. high	\$2.00
3 to 4 ft. high	3.00
4 to 5 ft. high	5.00
5 to 6 ft. high	7.50
6 to 8 ft specimen	\$10.00 to 25.00

Gui Toi and Tsen Mei varieties:	Each
2 to 3 ft. high	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft. high	3.50
4 to 5 ft. high	6.00
5 to 6 ft. high	8.00
Specimen trees.....	\$10.00 to 25.00

THE CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB

lends itself particularly to mass planting along the hedge line or property line and come to their own in a charming fashion when grouped in clumps of ten to a hundred trees; at Arnold Arboretum the Chinese and other asiatic crabs are used in hill side planting for mass effect and when they are in bloom this section of the Arboretum is the Mecca of Boston, the soft *beauty* of coloring and the spring fragrance is the delight of the masses of that city.

The trees are somewhat slow growing and rather dwarfish in habit and may be planted 8 to 10 ft. apart when grouped, alone or with shrubbery.

Be sure to try one or more of these fine dwarf trees.

JAPANESE ROSE FLOWERING CHERRIES

A SHORT HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PLANT
LEGENDS CONNECTED WITH THE
CHERRY BLOSSOM OF JAPAN

BOTANICAL INFORMATION OF VALUE FROM THE
ARNOLD ARBORATUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES



A. E. WOHLERT
THE GARDEN NURSERIES

MONTGOMERY AVE.

NARBERTH, PENNA.

Nine Miles From Philadelphia City Hall

Long Distance Telephone, Narberth 696

The Japanese Flowering Cherry, to be sure, is most effective when in bloom and the flowering season lasts with us about one month, from the earliest to the latest varieties. In the summer it is an attractive green tree. The glossy green leaves present an appearance equal to that of the finest shade trees we have. The tree grows, as in the case of some varieties, rather vigorously, rivaling the Maple in size; many of the varieties are medium growth and some rather dwarf. The weeping form of the Flowering Cherry makes a medium size tree. One variety is upright like the Lombardy Poplar and very useful in formal gardens. Some varieties are particularly adapted for shade trees and are successfully used as street trees. In the Fall, with the ripening of the leaves and the approach of cold weather, the foliage turns a brilliant red, rivaling the Scarlet Oak in appearance; therefore, it is safe to say that few ornamental trees equal in value the Flowering Cherry for general purposes.

Extracts from Bulletin of Arnold Arboratum

“EASTERN ASIATIC CHERRIES. During the last few years the Arboretum has been engaged in studying the Cherry-trees of Eastern Asia, and has assembled a large collection of these plants, including most of the species and all the forms with double and otherwise abnormal flowers which are popular garden plants in Japan where the flowering of these trees is celebrated by national rejoicings. All the world has heard of the Japanese Cherry-blossoms, and travelers in the East usually so arrange their journeys that they can be in Tokyo when the white flowers of fifty thousand trees of the Yoshinozakura (*Prunus yedoensis*) make a day of thanksgiving, and the great trees in the long avenue of Cherry-trees (*P. serrulata*) at Koganei are covered with their rose-colored flowers. Well known to travelers, too, are the avenues of Cherry-trees at Arashi-yama near Kyoto and at Yoshino near Nara. The Cherry-trees which mean so much to the Japanese and delight all foreigners who visit Japan in early spring are perfectly hardy, and easy to grow here in New England; and it is unfortunate that there is no hillside in the Arboretum which can be covered with these trees or no space where a long avenue of them can be planted, for the flowering of a great number of these trees might become as great a joy to the people of Boston as they are in Japan. Such collections of Cherry-trees might well form a part of the equipment for pleasure and instruction in all the northern cities of the country, but up to this time only Rochester, N. Y., is arranging to make a plantation of these trees to cover many acres of rolling hills in its great park on the shores of Lake Ontario.”

Extract from J. Conder’s “The Floral Art of Japan”

CHERRY BLOSSOMS

“Among men, the samurai; among flowers, the sakura,” is a familiar saying, which well expresses the patriotic pride with which this gay, flashy flower is regarded in Japan. The sentiment is also conveyed in the following lines by one of the national poets:

“*Shikishima no*
Yamato gokoro wo
Hitotowaba
Asahi ni niwou
Yamazakura bana.”

“Should you ask me what is the true patriotic spirit, I answer—it is the scent of the mountain cherry tree in the morning air.”

The wild cherry seems to have existed in Japan from time immemorial, and still abounds in the woods of the Northern island, Yezo, where the Aino aborigines apply its bark to many purposes. In ancient times, however, the plum tree, of Chinese importation, seems to have absorbed the attention of the court and people, and it was a later date that the cherry, the flower of the country, appears to have found its place in their affections. Though early records refer frequently to the plum, there is no mention of the cherry earlier than the time of Richiu, the Emperor of the fifth century. It was reserved for a later Emperor, in the eighth century, to give it that importance as a national flower, which it has ever since retained. Whilst on a hunting expedition on Mount Mikasa, in the province of Yamato, the Emperor Shomu, attracted by the beauty of the double cherry blossoms, composed the following short verse, which he sent, with a branch of the flower, to his favorite consort, Komio Kogo:

*"This gathered cherry branch can scarce convey
A fancy of the blossom-laden tree,
Blooming in sunlight; could I show it thee,
Thoughts of its beauty would drive sleep away."*

To satisfy the curiosity of the ladies of his court, the Emperor ordered cherry trees to be planted near the Palace at Nara, and afterwards the custom was continued at each succeeding capital.

In and near the modern capital, Tokio, are several spots renowned for their show of cherry trees, originally brought from Yoshino, and from the banks of the Sakura river in the province of Hitachi. It is said that cherry viewing became a popular amusement in Yedo towards the latter half of the seventeenth century. From that time all classes of the people, from the two-sworded samurai to the small tradesmen and menials, participated in the enjoyment. The green sward beneath the cherry trees was crowded with merry picnic parties of all classes, screened off with low colored curtains. One favorite resort, called Asukayama, at Oji, is often spoken of as the new Yoshino. It is a high, grassy bluff, overlooking an extensive plain on one side, and sloping down to the road of the Oji village on the other. The eminence forms a park of cherry trees extending down the precipitous sides of the bank, so that the pedestrian sees the pinky white blossoms against the blue sky above him, and below the pearly gray of the blossoms in the shadow of the cliff.

In the old temple grove, now a public park, at Uyeno, there are a number of fine trees of the single early blossoming kind, called by the Japanese Higan-zakura, among which are some magnificent specimens of the weeping cherry. This latter species has pendant branches, drooping like the willow, and bears single white flowers, but no fruit; and in this respect it is an exception to the general rule, that the trees of single blossom bear fruit whilst those of double blossom are fruitless. The fruit of the Japanese cherry tree is, however, at its best, insipid and worthless. These trees at Uyeno are said to have been planted by one of the Tokugawa regents in imitation of the hills at Yoshino; they are all of majestic size, and present a gorgeous sight in April, with their pale pink blossoms seen partly against the blue sky, and partly against the rich foliage of the pines and cedars which surround the golden shrines and cenotaphs of the Shoguns. The single-blossom trees at Gotanyama, a park in the suburb of Shinagawa, form a beautiful sight early in April.

The season of this flower is one of high winds, and

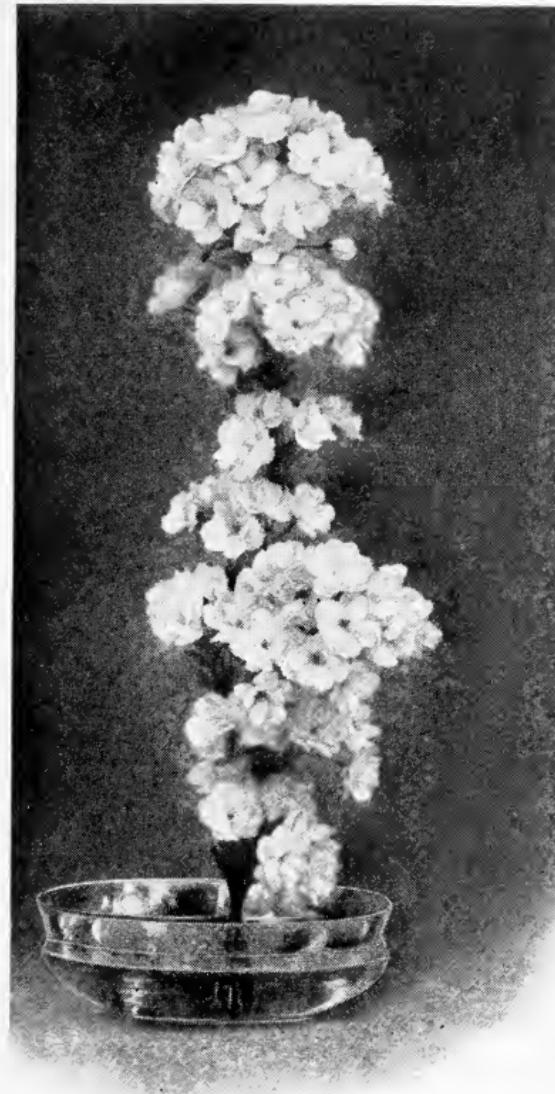
the soft petals of the full blown blossoms fall like snow, covering the pathways beneath. This simple fact is not without its attraction to the Japanese, who make much of the falling cherry petal in their poetry and other arts.

*"No man so callous but he heaves a sigh
When o'er his head the wither'd cherry flowers
Come flutt'ring down. Who knows? the Spring's
soft showers
May be but tears shed by the sorrowin~ sky."*

—Chamberlain.

1. OJOCHIN-ZAKURA. "Paper Lantern." It should be spelled Ochiochin. Means big lantern. Zakura means cherry. Should bloom light colors, big and double. (Large, white, semi-double, prolific.) Very symmetrical growth.
2. KO-FUGEN-ZAKURA. "Pink Saint." Its full name is Ko-Fugenzo. Ko means pink. Fugenzo means saint's appearance. It should bloom pink, big double flowers. Very striking, by many thought the best of all.
4. AMA-NO-GAWA-ZAKURA. Means "River of Heaven." (Milky Way.) Upright like poplar. Should bloom double pink. (Most desirable variety, new; grows like a lombardy poplar, a splendid show in the Spring.) Effective as a formal tree. Blush pink; fragrant; very choice.
6. SHIRO-FUGENZO-ZAKURA. "White Saint." As No. 2 except with white flowers instead of pink. (Pink buds, flowers opening pale blush white, very light flowers.)
7. HIZAKURA. Its full name is Kan Hizakura. Kan means cold. Hizakura means deep pink cherry. It blooms in early part of year while weather is still cold. (One of the best. Buds almost crimson. Moderate or dwarf habit; prolific. A most unusual color in cherries, very rare.





8. MI-KURUMA-GAESHI-ZAKURA. Mi when it is written before rum means certain respect. Kuruma means wheel, car or Riksha. Gaeshi means turn back, so it must mean that the flower is so beautiful that people cannot help to turn back to look at it again. (Semi-double brilliant pink flowers of medium size.) Very prolific.
9. OKU-MIYAKO-ZUKURA. Semi-double, deep pink, late flowering variety. Extra fine; very large flowers.
11. SHIDARE - HIGAN - ZAKURA. "*Weeping Cherry.*" (Higan Shidare.) Shidare means branches bent downward something like willow. Higan means when day and night are same length in Springtime, so it should bloom when day and night are same length. (Deep pink, single, early, weeping; one of the most prolific varieties.) Earliest of all.
12. BENI-HIGAN-ZAKURA. Beni means pinkish red. Higan, early, upright growing. No. 11 is the weeping form of this variety. Very desirable. A distinct type.
14. SEKIZAN-ZAKURA. "*Sacred Gate.*" Seki means gate, one territory to other at olden times of Japan. Zan means mountain. It was operated something like toll gate is in this country, but not to collect money, but to keep out undesirables. It should bear deep pink, big double flowers. (Vigorous grower, deep pink or red

double flowers, possibly the best of all; crimson buds.

(*Above translations by a Japanese resident of Philadelphia.*)

15. JAMES H. VIETCH. Dark rose pink, double extra good. Red buds; vigorous habit. A well known, but rare variety from England.
16. CERASUS AVIUM ALBO PLENA. Double white flowering cherry; the double form of the European cherry. Grows into a handsome medium sized tree for the garden, and is highly valued, very rare.
17. CERASUS AVIUM ROSEO PLENA. Double pink flowering cherry; a double rose colored form of the common European cherry. One of the most attractive trees in the garden; fine for cut bloom.
12. CERASSUS (PRUNUS) SUBHIRTELLA. Graceful Spring Cherry.

"This is the Japanese Spring Cherry which Mr. Wilson, after a year devoted in Japan to the study of Cherry-trees, calls 'the most floriferous and perhaps the most delightful of all Japanese Cherries.' It is a large, low-branched shrub rather than a tree and is not known as a wild plant. This Cherry is much planted in western Japan from northern Hondo southward, but it is not much grown in the eastern part of the Empire and is rarely found in Tokyo gardens. For this reason and as it does not reproduce itself from seed *Prunus subhirtella* is still rare in American and European collections. There are large plants in the Arboretum collection where they have been growing since 1894 and where, covered with their drooping pink flowers, they are objects of wonderful beauty. The value of *Prunus subhirtella* is increased by the fact that the flowers often remain in good condition for ten or twelve days, and longer than those of the other single-flowered Cherry-trees. This Cherry can be raised from soft wood cuttings and by grafting on its own seedlings. These will grow into tall trees with long straight trunks (*Prunus subhirtella*, var. *ascendens*) and in Japanese temple gardens are sometimes fifty feet high with trunks two feet in diameter. This is a common tree in the forests of central Japan, and grows also in southern Korea and central China. Until Wilson's investigations in Japan in 1914 this tree seems to have been entirely unknown in western gardens. Raised from the seeds of *Prunus subhirtella*, which are produced in large quantities every year, it grows here rapidly and proves to be a handsome tree. It has the drooping flowers of the well-known *Prunus pendula* of gardens which is only a seedling form of *P. subhirtella ascendens* and for which the correct name is *Prunus subhirtella* variety *pendula*. This tree is not known to grow wild, but has for centuries decorated courtyards and temple grounds in central and northern Japan. The largest tree seen by Wilson was sixty-five feet tall with a head as broad as the height of the tree. There is a form of *P. subhirtella* (var. *autumnalis*) with semidouble flowers which blooms in both spring and autumn. This is a shrub often cultivated in Tokyo gardens, and in the Arboretum first flowered in May, 1915."

(*Extract from Bulletin No. 3 of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University.*)

PRICE LIST
of
JAPANESE ROSE FLOWERING CHERRY
TREES

"Hardy from Coast to Coast"

	Each
4 to 5 ft. high.....	\$ 4.50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	6.00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	10.00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	15.00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	20.00
12 to 14 ft. high, 3" calp	25.00
14 to 16 ft. high, 4" to 5" calp	50.00

10% discount on lots of ten or more.

Pot grown trees, without the pot, 50 cents extra.

Pot grown trees, with pot or tub, \$1.00 extra.

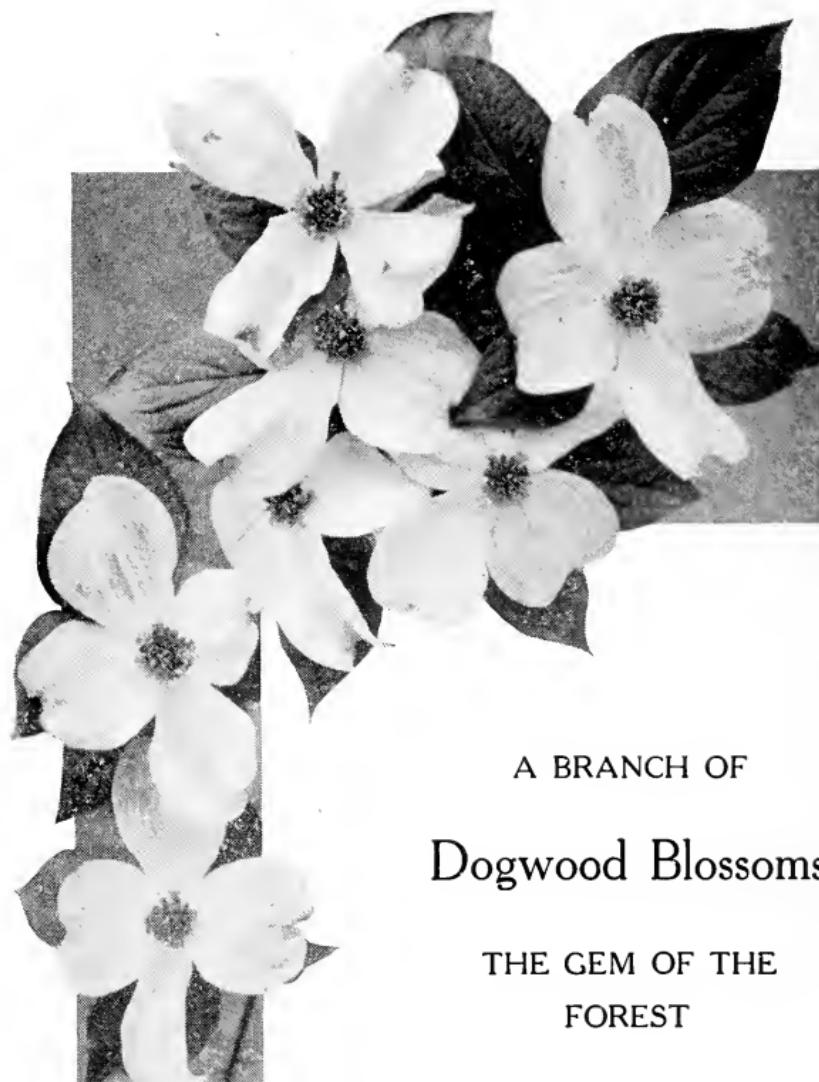
The varieties listed in the catalogue but not especially mentioned above are in most cases available in from six to twelve foot sizes only and sold at the price of assorted varieties. The reason is that we have had an irregular service from Japan on account of the war, and now imports have absolutely and finally been stopped by order of The Department of Agriculture; therefore these trees have become very rare and in two years from now no more can be had. If you want one or more of these trees it would be wise to order at once—you will then have something rare that cannot be duplicated at any price.

"Topworked," Umbrella Shaped Weeping Cherry,
about 6 ft. high:

1 year tops, per tree.....	\$6.00
2 year tops, per tree.....	8.00
3 year tops, each	\$10.00 to 15.00



A Pair of Weeping Cherry Trees Planted at an Entrance
SHIDARE-HIGAN-ZAKURA



A BRANCH OF
Dogwood Blossoms
THE GEM OF THE
FOREST

Always a joy in the garden or on the lawn; one of the most symmetrical small trees in cultivation.

WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD—
Cornus florida

The loveliest of our small native trees, covered with white flowers in the early spring; a beautiful green in summer and a wealth of scarlet berries in early autumn, berries persisting on the tree all winter or till eaten by the birds.

PINK OR RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD

This form is hardy all over the country, but scarce in all nurseries on account of the great demand. The charming pink flowers literally shingle the tree while in bloom, and the pink dogwood is possibly the most effective tree at its period of bloom.

	Each	Ten
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	45.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.00	60.00
6 to 7 ft.	10.00	85.00

Pink dogwood trees in full bud, ready to bloom, \$1.00 more, each.

White flowering dogwood, one-half of the above prices.



“Persica”

PERSIAN DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH

This is possibly the most brilliantly colored tree in the early spring season; while not fragrant in the least, it makes up for this defect by its soft gorgeousness of coloring, the flowers are very double and remind you of roses, being only slightly smaller than Bechtel's flowering apple. The colors range from pure snow white to soft pink, red and crimson; we have all the colors but a limited supply of each.

	Each
3 to 4 ft. high	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft. high	2.00
5 to 6 ft. high	4.00

10% discount on quantities of ten or more.

CHINESE WISTARIA TREES AND VINES

Purple or blue; also white.

The true fragrant famous Chinese Wistaria, imported and home grown; grown in pots and tubs.

Bushy pot grown plants that will bloom the first season and after, well set with buds, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each according to size.

Tall vines, not budded, 5 ft. high, \$2.00 each.

Heavy plants grown in tubs, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each.



A·E·WOHLERT
Landscape Architect

"The Garden" MONTGOMERY AVE.

NARBERTH - PENNSYLVANIA

EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

The roses hereunder named are among the best and hardiest in our section and have given splendid satisfaction; you will be pleased with any of them. The plants are well hardened, as they have had no artificial heat; grown in cold frame. 75c each; one dozen for \$7.50; \$55.00 per hundred.

Betty. Large, deliciously-scented flower, coppery-rose color with a golden sheen.

Crimson Emblem. A new fine vigorous growing variety.

Captain Christy. Blush, one of the good old varieties.

Clio. Delightful satiny flesh with deeper center.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Clear rose color.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron yellow.

Duchess of Albany. Deep rose, nearly red.

Edward Mawley. Rich crimson, with a delightful velvety gloss. Strong grower.

Florence Pemberton. Creamy white suffused with pink.

Frau Karl Druschki. The well-known variety, strong grower, free flowering. White.

General Superior Arnold Janssen. Deep glowing carmine. Fine for cut flowers.

George Dickson. Crimson, a fine rich flower.

George C. Waud. Vermillion with orange-red. Large flowers with very free growth.

Harry Kirk. Sulphur-yellow. Free branching habit, flowering continuously.

Hoosier Beauty. Color glowing crimson.

Hansa. Double reddish-violet. Very attractive.

Jennie Gillemot. A most beautiful rose. Yellow suffused with carmine.

Jubilee. Bright flashing red.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Deep imperial pink flowers on long stiff stems.

J. B. Clark. Scarlet with crimson shadings. Immense sized flowers.

John Hopper. Color rose-pink.

Killarney Brilliant. A truly magnificent rose with a rich glowing of rosy-carmine.

Lady Alice Stanley. A perfect rose with a color in beautiful coral-rose.

Lady Battersea. Color cherry-red, very attractive.

Lady Hillingdon. A new variety of a beautiful coppery shade of apricot-yellow.

Lyon. Coral-red and chrome-yellow at the base and centre, shrimp-pink at the tip.

Miss Cynthia Forde. Color, a deep brilliant rose to a light rosy-pink.

Mme. Jules Grolez. Beautiful china-rose color with bright and attractive flowers.

Mme. L. Villeminot. Deep pink color, one of the best.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Large full flowers of satiny-rose, with brighter centre.

Mme. Ed. Herriot (The Daily Mail Rose). Best new rose. Coral-red flowers shaded with yellow and rosy-scarlet and shrimp-red.

Mme. Leon Pain. Silvery-salmon, with deep orange-yellow centre; large flowers.

Mme. George Bruant. White flowers; a very attractive variety.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. Large flowers of a bright pink color.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Rosy-salmon, with a golden sheen.

Magna Charta. Bright pink with carmine; a strong vigorous grower.

New Century. Pink color.

Nova Zembla. Flowers white with a flush of pink; fine formed large flowers.

Ophelia. Large flowers with a delicate tint of salmon-flesh, shaded with rose.

Paul Neyron. Flowers dark rose, of very big size.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.

Radiance. Color, a brilliant carmine-pink with salmon-pink and yellow.

Sunburst. Fair sized flowers of a rich cadmium-yellow, with orange-yellow centre.

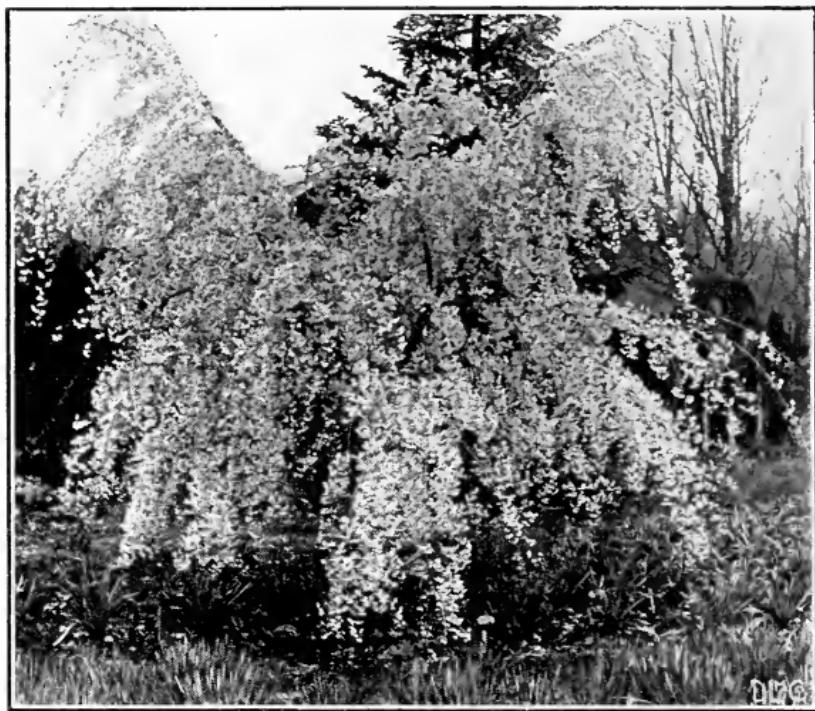
Sir Thomas Lipton. Color, white.

Ulrich Brunner. Large flowers, bright cherry-red; a good strong grower.

Willowmere. Large handsome flower, rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow and carmine.

A large assortment of climbing trees in all sizes is available.





Weeping Cherry—No. 11. Shidare-Higan-Zakura

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THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY was organized in 1899 "to increase general interest in the cultivation and to improve the standard of excellence of THE ROSE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE." It holds several annual national exhibitions, at which prizes are awarded for the best Roses.

It encourages local exhibitions, and has affiliated with it many Rose societies. It supervises five Rose test-gardens—in Hartford, Ithaca, Minneapolis, Washington, and Portland. All new Roses of value are registered with it, and its Medals are highly prized as an evidence of especial merit. Its membership includes interested rose growers and amateurs all over America.

Most of all, it issues only for its members THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL, the authoritative record of American Rose progress, which is needed by every Rose-lover in America. Membership at \$2 per annum brings this fine book and other publications of the Society, with tickets to its exhibitions. Previous Annuals for 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 form an invaluable rose library.

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THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

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THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL, edited by J. Horace McFarland, and published about March 1, each year, at Harrisburg, Pa., is a handsome full-bound book of 184 pages, with many illustrations in color and sepia. It includes only original and interesting information as to the world's rose progress.

A. E. WOHLERT, Narberth, Pa.

Date _____

I enclose \$2 to pay for Annual Membership in The American Rose Society for 1920. I expect to receive from you a membership card for 1920, available to secure free admission to all Exhibitions in which the Society participates.

After March 1, 1920, I am to receive the 1920 American Rose Annual above described, as well as any other publications of the Society during the year.

~~Enclosed~~ If I enclose \$3, the additional dollar is to pay for a copy of the 1919 Annual, to be mailed to me at once.

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